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1                   RECORD OF ORAL HEARING  
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3                   UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
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6                   BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
7                   AND INTERFERENCES  
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10                  Ex parte STEVEN J. HARRIS, MICHAEL C. HEBBRON,  
11                   and IAN M. STURLAND  
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14                  Appeal 2009-003895  
15                  Application 10/529,227  
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18                  Oral Hearing Held: Thursday, August 13, 2009  
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22                  Before CATHERINE Q. TIMM, MICHAEL P. COLAIANNI, and  
23                  JEFFREY B. ROBERTSON, Administrative Patent Judges  
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27                  ON BEHALF OF THE APPELLANTS:  
28

29                  STANLEY SPOONER, ESQ.  
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1           The above-entitled matter came on for hearing on August 13,  
2 2009, commencing at 10:02 a.m., at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office,  
3 600 Dulany Street, 9th Floor, Hearing Room A, Alexandria, Virginia, before  
4 Jon Hundley, Notary Public.

5           THE CLERK: Calendar No. 50, Mr. Spooner.

6           JUDGE TIMM: Good morning, Mr. Spooner.

7           MR. SPOONER: Good morning.

8           JUDGE TIMM: If you have a business card for our court  
9 reporter?

10          MR. SPOONER: I checked and I don't. I'm all out.

11          JUDGE TIMM: Oh.

12          (Discussion was held off the record.)

13          MR. SPOONER: Excuse me? Okay. Great.

14          As you've indicated, you already know who I am. I'm  
15 representing the assignee of record, BAE Systems, Ltd.

16          The problem that we're dealing with in this patent application is  
17 the corrosion of metallic materials. Here the particular application is in an  
18 aircraft environment and in particular aircraft in the naval environment.

19          So you have salt air, moisture. That sort of thing.

20          The background of the invention discusses two different types:  
21 The galvanic, where you're actually measuring the medium that causes the  
22 corrosion, with the assumption that the more corrosive the medium is, the  
23 more corrosion you're going to have.

24          The other one is the type in which they actually lay down a  
25 pattern of metal and measure the corrosion that occurs on that metal. And if

1 the corrosion occurs on a strip of metal, it increases the resistance, because  
2 the metal material available to carry current is reduced.

3 One of the problems and one of the cited references to the Kim  
4 reference is actually discussed in the background of the invention.

5 And the problem with that reference is that it has a number of  
6 parallel stripes that go from terminal to terminal, that carry the current.

7 But because you have a number of them, the current draw of  
8 that device is fairly high. As you probably know, the more paths of  
9 conductivity you have, the less overall resistance you have to current flow,  
10 so you have a greater current flow, and thus you need a bigger battery, or  
11 you need to recharge it more often, or whatever.

12 Applicant came up with a modification to the Kim device that  
13 reduces the current flow and still provides that desired sensitivity. And what  
14 they've done is they've used serpentine paths, or the so-called inverted  
15 U-shaped bends, in each one of this plurality of paths, so you can increase  
16 the resistance of something by increasing the length of it.

17 And so they packed that length in this serpentine path. But  
18 they've increased the resistance of each one of the things, so that the overall  
19 resistance is still greater -- even though they're in parallel -- the overall  
20 resistance is still greater than something like the Kim reference or even a  
21 single serpentine path device.

22 So the claim says you've got to have a microsensor, it's got to  
23 be comprised of two common terminals -- at least two -- a plurality of  
24 corrosive tracts.

1           And each of the tracts has four characteristics. It must be  
2 electrically connected to, as I said, at least two terminals. It's got to be  
3 exposed to the corrosive media. It's got to comprise a pattern-conductive  
4 thin film following a path, and that path has to be a plurality of mutually  
5 inverted, generally U-shaped bends.

6           All right. So these are all the requirements. In an obviousness  
7 rejection, it's important to remember that the KSR case of a couple years ago  
8 really defined what we have to look for, and what the examiner's obligation  
9 is in making a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

10          As I've mentioned in the Reply Brief, there is an analysis that  
11 the examiner must do, and it's got to be an explicit analysis.

12          I did not quote, perhaps the best part of the decision, which  
13 describes what that analysis is.

14          And the Court lists a number of factors on page 1396 of its  
15 decision that are necessary for a court to look at, a reviewing court to look  
16 at.

17          And it says basically that these factors are necessary to look at,  
18 and these factors are all in order to determine whether there was an apparent  
19 reason to combine the known elements in the fashion claimed by the patent  
20 at issue.

21          The Court then goes on say, "To facilitate review, this analysis  
22 should be made explicit." I quoted the latter part, but I didn't quote the first  
23 part. So you should be aware of that.

24          The Deputy Commissioner for Patents, Margaret Focarino,  
25 shortly after that decision came out, went ahead and said in a memo, May 3

1 of '07, "It remains necessary to identify the reason why a person of ordinary  
2 skill in the art would have combined the prior art elements in the manner  
3 claimed."

4 So that's the test. The examiner can't just come up with a  
5 shopping list of the elements, and cite a bunch of references that shows those  
6 elements. He has to also provide some specific analysis of reasoning as to  
7 why those elements would be combined.

8 And it has to be set out somewhere, so that a reviewing court,  
9 such as yourself, can look at it and see if this is reasonable or not.

10 In this instance, we think the Examiner has failed. He's failed  
11 both to identify what elements he's taking from the various references, and  
12 he's failed to provide this required analysis.

13 Now technically I would say yeah, he's failed in those and  
14 we've listed that in the Reply Brief. But practically speaking, what the  
15 Examiner is doing, he's saying, "We've got an arrangement shown in the  
16 Kim reference, plurality of connections, and we've got a disposition of a  
17 single connection in the Ansuini reference, this serpentine path.

18 "And therefore it would be obvious to combine the two and  
19 have a bunch of serpentine paths modifying the Kim reference."

20 I think that's where he's going. But technically he hasn't  
21 specifically identified each one of the elements that he's taking from the  
22 references.

23 And so we've treated that in the Reply Brief as well, and I don't  
24 think we need to belabor that point.

1                   JUDGE TIMM: Did you make that argument in the principal  
2 Brief?

3                   MR. SPOONER: Yes, ma'am. Yeah, that's in the principal  
4 Brief on page, it's Argument A and C -- A with respect to the Kim reference  
5 and C with respect to the Ansuini reference.

6                   JUDGE TIMM: Mm-hmm.

7                   MR. SPOONER: And I apologize for the organization. I  
8 jumped around a little bit. Since I was talking about the Kim reference,  
9 Argument B in the Appeal Brief is with respect to the Kim reference  
10 teaching away from the claimed invention.

11                  And Argument D in the Appeal Brief is the Ansuini reference,  
12 teaching away.

13                  And then in Item E, I actually talked about, number one, the  
14 Examiner hasn't shown the elements, number two, the Examiner hasn't  
15 provided any analysis, so he hasn't set up a prima facie case.

16                  And then element 3, E(3), the both references actually teach  
17 away from the claimed combination of elements.

18                  So the interesting thing here is, though, is the second  
19 requirement, the second-tier requirement for a prima facie case of  
20 obviousness, this requirement of some analysis of reasons for picking and  
21 choosing and then combining in the manner of the claims.

22                  And the only thing I can find in the third non-final rejection and  
23 the Examiner's Answer is he's saying that the Ansuini case teaches that you  
24 use the serpentine nature of the section for space-saving purposes.

1           And I think that's what he's going to argue, or what he does  
2 argue is the motivation. But in actuality, it's clearly obvious to one of  
3 ordinary skill on the art that a serpentine path is not the minimal path. The  
4 minimal path is a straight line.

5           He doesn't say anything in there about using a serpentine path  
6 to increase the resistance of a line. And that's what the invention does.

7           It increases the resistance of each one of the lines in the Kim  
8 reference, so that when you combine those lines in parallel, you still have a  
9 higher total resistance between the two terminals. And it's that higher total  
10 resistance that decreases the amount of current draw. And that's the  
11 advantage of the invention.

12           So even if Ansuini did teach using a serpentine for space-saving  
13 purposes, he doesn't recognize the benefit that you can have it much more  
14 resistive, but in parallel still have a practical sensor.

15           So because there's no recognition of that in Ansuini, and  
16 because inherently the shortest distance between two points is a straight line,  
17 not the serpentine thing, Ansuini doesn't really teach space-savings.

18           What the Examiner probably meant to say was Ansuini teaches  
19 that you can put a path in a small square rather than a long skinny package.  
20 The area is still the same. The area of the path is still exactly the same,  
21 whether you serpentine it or not.

22           All we're doing is we're using that to make sure that we can  
23 have a much higher resistance between the two points along each one of the  
24 paths, and because they're in parallel, that resistance is still going to be a  
25 little less.

1           So we think the Examiner has just simply failed to provide any  
2 analysis that the Board and the reviewing courts can look to, to understand  
3 why he has picked and chosen various elements from the two references.

4           One of the references was clearly discussed in the background.  
5 It was well known to the Inventor when they came up with this  
6 improvement.

7           All right. So we don't think he's made his prima facia case  
8 because he hasn't technically shown where the bits are that he's picking and  
9 choosing; and two, he hasn't come up with the reasons for  
10 combining -- picking and choosing and combining.

11           But even if he had made a prima facia case, if one of the  
12 reference teaches away from the claimed combination, that rebuts the prima  
13 facia case.

14           Here, it's our contention -- and this is E(3) in the Appeal  
15 Brief -- it's our contention that each of the references teaches away, the Kim  
16 reference because it says: Yeah, use a direct line, use the straight line  
17 connection between these things. Just use a plurality of them.

18           So it teaches the plurality, but it teaches a straight line. The  
19 Ansuini reference teaches: Oh, you don't need to worry about a bunch of  
20 lines; all you need is this single line. You have one single line that's  
21 exposed, another one that's covered up, and so it uses that comparison to  
22 determine corrosion over a period of time.

23           But you only needed that one single line, but make it serpentine  
24 for "space-saving" purposes.

1           Each one by itself would tend to lead one of ordinary skill in  
2 the art away from our claimed combination. The fact that both of them lead  
3 people away I think is a fair rebuttal of any *prima facia* case, even if it's  
4 made.

5           JUDGE TIMM: Is there anything in Kim that says that the  
6 lines need to be straight?

7           MR. SPOONER: That's the only thing Kim teaches. I found  
8 no teaching of anything else in Kim.

9           JUDGE TIMM: Does it explicitly say "I use straight lines"?  
10 Or is it just what is depicted in the figure?

11           MR. SPOONER: That's all it shows. That's all it shows.

12           And the Examiner's contention that Kim doesn't preclude  
13 curved lines or serpentine lines or that Ansuini doesn't preclude the use of a  
14 plurality of things, that's simply not the standard of teaching away. In re  
15 *Fine*, In re *Rouffet*, all the related cases say that if the reference suggests, it's  
16 what the reference suggests or teaches, that is the teaching away.

17           And here the only thing that Kim teaches is straight lines. The  
18 only thing that Ansuini teaches is a single serpentine. And it teaches it for  
19 some other reason, other than what we're using it for.

20           So, in summary, we don't think he's set out the first prong of the  
21 *prima facia* of obviousness. We don't think he's set out the second one, i.e.,  
22 the reasons or the analysis.

23           And even if he's made the two of them, he hasn't rebutted. He  
24 offers no real rebuttal to this, other than to say that because the references  
25 don't preclude it, because the references say, "You can't possibly used

1 curved lines" or "You can't possibly use the plurality lines," he's saying there  
2 is no teaching away.

3 And that's just not the legal standard.

4 Questions?

5 JUDGE TIMM: Any questions?

6 JUDGE COLAIANNI: No questions.

7 JUDGE TIMM: Any questions?

8 JUDGE ROBERTSON: No.

9 MR. SPOONER: Great.

10 Whereupon, at 10:17, the proceedings were concluded.